

LAD

- Easy in words thy file, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs.
Then took the help to her of a servant near about her
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would
make a ladder of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I must climb her window,
The ladder made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*

3. A gradual rise.
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top
of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability
to reach. *Swift.*

LADDE. *n. f.*
Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the
Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging; there
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some
greater river. *Gilson's Camden.*

TO LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from
plasan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.
Gen. xlii. 26.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies
in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,
and showing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem.*
The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [plasan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to
lade or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LADING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.
Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the
utter loss of the ship; there is but one way to save it, which
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermon.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LADLE. *n. f.* [plæble, Saxon, from *plasan*; *laugh*, Erie.]
1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-
ing out any liquid.

Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*
When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling
turns it.

LADLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]
If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*

LADY. *n. f.* [plæpiz, Saxon.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my
lady.
—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful
lady. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.
O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite
Than *lady ladies*; winning from each one
The best she hath, and the of all compounded
Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Rol.*

LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Afasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I shun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plementous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.
Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have refery'd,
Immodest toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the la-
dies. *Guardian.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the hel-
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LADY-BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.
LADY-COW. }
LADY-FLY. }

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Poet.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LADY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day upon which the an-
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.
Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Paml.*

LADY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.
Madam, he sends you *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*

If they be nothing but mere flatemans,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Jew.*

LADY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,
and shaped like a shoe; the empalement becomes a fruit,
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant
with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists
of four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part
are winged. The first sort is sometimes used in medicine;
the third sort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long
time in flower: they are preferred in botanick gardens, and
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, all to make gar-
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-
lands. *Wilton's Angler.*

Lady's-smocks have small stringy roots that run in the ground,
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAG. *adj.* [læng, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a
rear-ward. *Caesar's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.
He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countmand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
lag fowls, and rubbish of remaining clay, *Which*

LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,
together with the common *lag* of people, what is amils in
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.
The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

TO LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly.
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.
Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*
I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hud. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*

She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*

So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

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loiters behind.

LAIQUE. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *λαϊκός*.] Belong-
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the laical.
Camden.

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lay*.
Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless chil-
dren. *2 Mac. iii. 10.*

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by
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Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the
head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus
had lain. *John xx. 12.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, be-
tween four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIK. *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest;
the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *laiger*, Dutch.]
The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*

But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and farthing clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAIK. *n. f.* [plæpiz, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the
Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When contriv'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

LAIK. *n. f.* [*laik*.]
1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble
laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every
station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*,
or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [lac, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffusion of inland water.
He adds the running springs and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small plash of water.
A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet
it is rather sweet than harsh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothic and Saxon.]
1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
'T' appear an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?
Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Pope.*

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the
world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

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LAMBKIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.
'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, to lick.] Taken by licking.
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the
tongue.

I fitch'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with
compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and
let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken
as necessity should require. *Wise's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp
of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.

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